

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. S325 第五十五年二月七日

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1884.

三月

號七急月八英語

[PRICE \$2⁵ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

INTIMATIONS.

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THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

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ELEGANT, AND

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description.

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THURSDAY next, and following days, at

—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

25TH AUGUST.

Bangalore, British str., for Singapore.

Pithia, British str., for Howick.

Zafra, British str., for Manila.

Gleagle, British str., for Shanghai.

Stratford, British str., for Canton.

Haver, British str., for Saigon.

Eden, British str., for Tianjin.

DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.

Per Zafra, str., from Manila.—122 Chinese.

Per Steamship, from Glasgow, &c.—151

Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Thiel, str., from Yokohama.—For Amoy.

Per Banan, British str., for Canton.

August 26. Foozang, British str., for Europe.

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The British steamer *Wossing* reports left Foochow on the 24th inst., 0.30 p.m., had moderate S.W. winds and fine weather with smooth water to port.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

Arrived.

Hiroyasu Maru, Jap. str., from Kofu.

Kuang-teen, American str., from Ningpo.

Taku, British str., from Foochow.

Yung-ching, American str., from Swatow.

Nankin, British str., from Hankow.

Amoy, British str., from Tsin-tau.

Goku Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.

Wells, German str., from Tsin-tau.

Per Star King, ship, from Cardiff.—Mrs. R. Carter.

Per Clyde, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hakins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordan, Master, H. E. Smith, Windsor, C. D. Tata, J. M. Young, Wm. White, C. W. Bowring, and 21 Chinese for Hongkong.

Per British steamer, from London.—Lieut. H. Wroughton, Lieut.-Comdr. H. Boteler, Messrs. T. S. A. Bowring, and 12 Chinese for Foochow.

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NOTICE

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FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR AND HIS Royal HIGHNESSES THE
DUKE OF EDINBURGH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS.PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
DRUGGISTS' SURVEYORS
AND
EATED WATER MAKERS.SHIPS MEDICINECHISTS BEFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
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Firm A. S. Watson and Co., S.N.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SUBJECT"—Hold over through press of news.

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After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.—On the 15th July, in London, from illness contracted in China, Staff-Commander G. D. BARTON, R.N., aged 32 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1884.

The suspensions to which we yesterday gave expression, excited by the telegraphic announcement of the intended reinforcement of the Russian Squadron in these waters, were not unfounded. The papers received by the mail yesterday afternoon show that even now the germs of trouble between Russia and China not only exist, but that they threaten to develop into a serious misunderstanding. The *Eastern Review*, a Russian journal, avers that the condition of affairs on the Kashgar-Turkestan frontier has become altogether intolerable for the Russians. The Chinese continue to expel Russian merchants, send back their goods, and close all the Chinese markets to the Russians, notwithstanding the Consul's protests against such violations of the Russo-Chinese Commercial Treaty. The Review recommends the adoption of severe reprisals by the Russian authorities. Let it not be forgotten that the Press in Russia is under a rigorous censorship, and this expression of opinion has passed the scrutiny of the censor. The *Morning Post*, writing on the relations between Russia and China, says:—"The concessions made by China to France in connection with Tukeljia appear destined to reach injuriously upon the relations between China and Russia, which only three years ago were placed on a satisfactory basis by a treaty providing for the retrocession of Kuldja. A powerful party in Russia, it seems, is vexed that France should have extorted by sheer persistency considerable concessions from China where Russia failed, and are taking advantage of fresh troubles in Kashgar to urge the institution of claims calculated to expel the Chinese from Kuldja again. This party is not only strongly represented at St. Petersburg, but is aided by the crusade which the *Turkestan Vedomosti* has started at Tashkend against the Chinese in Kashgar—a crusade occasioned partly by the hostile attitude which the Chinese have recently adopted towards Russian traders, but more particularly by the rivalry excited by the notoriety which the *Kewka* articles have secured the Caucasian government throughout Europe. Kuldja and Kashgar constitute admirable marks to aim at—firstly, because both contain abundant elements of disturbance, and secondly, because beyond them lies the weaker portion of China, offering opportunities of indefinite expansion in the direction of Tibet. When the Chinese occupied the province and drove the Mussulmans from it, the import of Russian goods almost ceased and their place in the local markets was taken by English wares, which were introduced from India in large quantities via Tibet. SKOBLEV's recently published letters show that Russia decided to let loose the Chinese upon Kashgar trusting that anarchy would prevail until she had her hands free again, when she would step in, and with no longer any fanatical Mussulman element to occasion serious military difficulties would annex the country. Her hands are free now, or at least believe they are, and the present moment—when China is embarrassed by her quarrel with France—is evidently favourable for the scheming of Russia. The Treaty of 1881, negotiated by the Marquis Tscha, is most unpopular in Russia, and if there is any agitation against it before the outbreak of actual hostilities between France we may be sure that it has been greatly augmented since. In Russia an agitation in the Press means more than ever one raised by the English Press. The latter influenced the action of the Government; the former represents the views and indicates the intentions of the Government. Therefore the despatch of the three ironclads becomes intelligible. Fresh negotiations will be opened by Russia, probably at once, and the demands of the Russian Minister will be emphasized by the presence of a formidable fleet in Chinese waters. In such an event it is difficult to see how the Peking Government can resist. The next question that arises is whether any understanding exists between Russia and France. This is not easily answered, but there is no special reason for thinking that there has been any communication between Paris and St. Petersburg on the subject. In 1880 General LORRAINE, who then represented Russia at Peking, played solely for his own hand, and simply made the most of his chances. On this occasion, however, the Russian Government are sending out a naval force, and it may be designed to strengthen the hands of France as well as to intimidate Peking. Note verso.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 10 yesterday afternoon.

The French cruiser *Hannibal*, Captain Ronstan, left here yesterday, we believe for France via Saigon.The G. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from London, left Singapore on the 23rd inst. for this port and Shanghai.

Owing to pressure on our news columns, the Commercial Intelligence, &c., will be found on our fourth page.

The British steamer *Albion* and the Spanish steamer *Borondi* will be discharged from the Kwinkow dock to-day.The *Transatlantic* and *Dreadnaught* at Shanghai on the 19th inst. bound south. Their destination was believed to be Matsue.The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Sydney*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 25th inst. for this port and Shanghai.

It is stated that Li Chung-tung, Tsu Chung-tung, Mu Tao-chin, and Tong King-jung, four men who violently assailed by the Comittee on account of the sale of the China Merchants' S.N. Co.

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The *Shen-pao* gives the rumour that the sum of \$10,000 should be given to the officers of the *Woo-sung* as a relief fund and not as an indemnity.From the *L. & C. Express* of the 25th ult. we learn the following items:The appointment of Linus, Sir J. Murray to the *Chinaman*, on the Chinaman Station, is gazetted.

H. E. Mr. Kawase, the new Japanese Minister to London, is not expected to arrive in this country for about three months.

A rearing of the crew of the British steamer *Mayflower* having been applied for, the master will be re-opened this morning at the Harbour Office, a Marine Court of Inquiry at ten o'clock. It will be remembered that at the last hearing the certificate of the master, Captain Kinuth, was suspended for two years.

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The captain said he had not discharged the man, but simply gave him liberty, and expected his back. He reported the man to the Consul 48 hours after a disaster. He had gone as far as his instructions told him. It was the consul's business to have the man arrested and sent on board the ship.

The witness said he did not know he was to go on board again.

The captain said eight of the men he had given liberty to went back, and others had not come back. Some of his men had liberty to go ashore every Sunday.

His Worship discharged defendant on the ground of his statement that he had reported the man as a deserter.

Capt. William Evans, of the American ship *Sacramento*, was charged with discharging a Swedish seaman named Albert Johns in a similarly illegal way.

Albert Johns said he joined the American ship *Sacramento* in New York at \$12 per month, and received there \$30 advances. He arrived here on the 21st July. When he wants ashore, he went to join the ship. However, he did not get to get off, he had to leave, and when he had been shipped in his place.

The captain said he told the man to get his discharge when he left, and it was not his business to see that he did so. The man informed him that his discharge was now lying at the Police Station.

Witness said he signed the register at the Consul.

His Worship dismissed the case, observing that defendant did not appear to have infringed the law.

Defendant said he thought Inspector Matheson ought not to charge people with things they did not do.

Inspector Matheson said the American Consul informed him that the man had not been discharged by the captain, and that man discharged in his office could not become deserters.

CHARGE OF REFRIGERATION DUTY.

Alan Olsen, John Craig, G. Sheftel, G. Reudner, Carl Anderson, Edward Frank, & A. Tully, seamen of the British steamer *Mazda*, were charged with refusal of duty on the 24th inst.

Capt. H. Pleuge said he was master of the *Mazda*, and the defendants were on the articles as able and ordinary seamen. They arrived here on the 23rd instant, and was quarantined for two days, and on Saturday he moved into the harbour, but moved again the next day. He finished mooring at eight o'clock, and the defendants were then ordered to wash the decks down, which they refused to do. He called them all off, and asked if they had refused, and they all said yes, they had done that work.

His Worship—Do you usually wash decks on Sunday?

Witness—They had nothing else to do, and it is usual after mooring.

The man said the ship was washed down on the Saturday, they had worked from five o'clock. They were then called on to wash the deck at nine o'clock, and thought it was unnecessary, as a Sunday, especially as the decks were not particularly dirty.

His Worship discharged the man, but cautioned them to obey such an order in future.

BEING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE, AND REFUSING DUTY.

Joseph Wilson and Andrew Farnja were charged with refusing duty on board the *Mazda* and absconding themselves without leave on the 25th inst.

Capt. H. Pleuge stated that the defendants refused work on the 23rd inst., and left without leave that night. They also refused duty the next day, but worked on Monday.

The defendants admitted the charge, and they were ordered to forfeit two days pay each.

Caroline, Spencer Grand, Angelo Spoto, and Joseph Malta, firemen of the same vessel, were charged with refusing duty on board on the 25th inst.

Mr. Colton, the chief engineer, proved that the defendants refused to work after breakfast on Monday.

Three of the men said they were too sick to work, and the other said he wanted to see the shipping master.

Ordered to forfeit two days' pay each.

POLICE COURT.

August 26th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

Li Aying, coolie, was charged with stealing eleven pieces of clothing, value \$4, belonging to a man named Li Aisou, living at 61, Queen's-road West, on the 25th inst.

He admitted the charge, and was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

BIRCAR MR. F. MCKEAN.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Unak, blacksmith, was convicted of unlawful possession of a sum value 15 cents, on the 26th inst., and in default of payment of a fine of \$3, he was committed for seven days' hard labour.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Tong Achi, tailor, was charged with having obtained 20 yards of silk from a shopkeeper named Au Kan, by means of false pretences on the 25th inst.

The defendant was in the employ of the Kwan Hi, and he obtained a piece of red silk, value \$15.20 from the Sam To shop, on a false representation that it was for his employer. The fraud was discovered at once by his master having the bill sent to him.

The defendant said he got the silk and had it put to his employer's account because the latter would not pay him his wages.

The case was remanded to-morrow.

HAIPHONG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday last, the 19th inst., meeting of the residents was convened by the Resident Consul in accordance with the instructions of the French Minister of Commerce, who had sent a delegeate for the purpose, to proceed to the organization of Chambers of Commerce in different places in Tonquin. All the merchants and tradesmen who could attend were present.

After making a short speech setting forth the indisputable necessity for the establishment of the Chambers, and the services they could render to trade, the Delegat read the proposed rules of the Chamber of Commerce of Haiphong, which were submitted to the approbation of those present, subject to such changes as time, the different circumstances of the place, &c., might render necessary. I cannot now quote the proposed rules at length; sufficient for me to say they are based on the rules for the formation of Chambers of Commerce in France, with such alterations as circumstances in the colonies suggest as desirable.

One point has failed to give satisfaction. The method of voting instead of being secret has been taken by show of hands. One member present spoke against this, urging that under such a system members objecting to the election of any individual would not like to oppose him unless the voting was by ballot. However, as the rule admits of revision of any article that seems objectionable it is probable that all little discussions will soon be smoothed away.

Meantime I am glad to say that Haiphong now possesses its Chamber of Commerce, and we hope that its establishment will prove of great advantage to the port. The Executive is composed of the following officers—Monsieur Constantin, President; Monsieur Faure, Vice-President; Monsieur Hugot, Secretary.

AMOY.

15th August.

In your paper of the 7th instant, under "Items from the *Sheep*," I find it mentioned that cholera is prevailing here, and 500 natives had already died. I am sorry to say that the Chinese people should publish such reports. A similar report must have gone to Hongkong, in consequence of which Amoy is now considered as a infected port and all vessels arriving at Swatow and Hongkong from here have to undergo quarantine. It is true that sicknesses ranged amongst the natives and forty to fifty died a day, but from what I ascertained, it was not cholera but a sickness that is prevalent every year. Rain has

fallen lately in considerable quantity and there are at present no more signs of the sickness or "so-called" cholera. The total number that has died at this time, a week ago, is estimated I hear at about 300 only, which is not above the usual average of deaths during the summers of former years. The other day a native died in the hospital of Amoy, and died in the hospital. I have no information, for had it been cholera, it would very likely spread further. Our place is now healthier, I am sure, than all the rest of the coast ports.

The uncertainty of war affairs have caused many of the Chinese to seek refuge in the interior, nearly 20,000 it is said, and left the coast already, and are still leaving under such circumstances, and it is to be hoped that some other nations may soon interfere and put an end to such a state of affairs. In the Chinese ports all preparations of defence are being made.—Mercury Correspondent.

CHINKIANG.

21st August.

Things remain very quiet here, and nothing is heard from the natives about the all-absorbing topic of the day—Peace or War. The Canton and Swatow Guilds have been enrolling a number of volunteers to protect their property in the event of any trouble arising, but from the general behaviour of the Celestials here, I do not think that anyone need apprehend any difficulty.

H.M.S. *Abderus* is still in port, and should have service required, he will be able to render a good account of himself.

The Chinese gun-vessel *Chinkiang* arrived last night at 9 o'clock and came to anchor off the North shore, immediately opposite the Settlement. His Excellency Teung Kwo-chuan, the Viscount of Nanking, is on board. She is a gun-vessel and very well armed. The rice crop looks well, and everything promises a good harvest.—Mercury Correspondent.

HIOGO.

The *Hioho*, Whalebone Merchants' Guild was invited to the 25th instant, and about three hundred gentlemen sat down to the banquet provided for the occasion. During the evening there was a fine display of fireworks.

Mr. Goto, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Suduki, of the same Department, have been ordered to visit the Marshall Group in a man-of-war to make inquiries respecting the murder of Japanese by savages.

The *Hioho* is very popular throughout Japan, and has now averaging 1,300,000 yen. Mr. Takamatsu, of the Kioto Industrial Bureau, is having some trials made to ascertain if this can be produced in Japan.

Formerly Japanese cotton was not sent to China, although considerable quantities were frequently imported from that country, for sale.

They were then called on to wash the deck at nine o'clock, and thought it was unnecessary, as a Sunday, especially as the decks were not particularly dirty.

His Worship discharged the man, but cautioned them to obey such an order in future.

BEING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE, AND :

REFUSING DUTY.

Joseph Wilson and Andrew Farnja were charged with refusing duty on board the *Mazda* and absconding themselves without leave on the 25th inst.

Capt. H. Pleuge stated that the defendants refused work on the 23rd inst., and left without leave that night. They also refused duty the next day, but worked on Monday.

The defendants admitted the charge, and they were ordered to forfeit two days pay each.

REFUSING DUTY.

Caroline, Spencer Grand, Angelo Spoto, and Joseph Malta, firemen of the same vessel, were charged with refusing duty on board on the 25th inst.

Mr. Colton, the chief engineer, proved that the defendants refused to work after breakfast on Monday.

Three of the men said they were too sick to work, and the other said he wanted to see the shipping master.

Ordered to forfeit two days' pay each.

THE FOURNIER MEMORANDUM.

The following letter signed "A. Fournier" of the N.C. Daily News, gives the other side of the story.

I believe I can take upon myself to thank you in the name of my fellow-countrymen here, for publishing the *Fournier* Memorandum in your issue of yesterday, as it will show better to the public what has been done by the Chinese to the *Fournier* and what about the *Fournier*.

It is to be abounding to think for a moment that Captain *Fournier* should have requested the *Hung-chang* to sign a document in which he wrote to the *Viceroy* himself, stating that these measures were *sans regret* (for ever and a day) and that the *Hung-chang* was consequently to be held responsible for the *Fournier*.

These were the adventures of your correspondent yesterday. This morning everything is quiet, but perhaps the *Terror* is soon going to make things stir again. Whatever is coming, do not worry yourself about your safety.

It is to be abounding to think for a moment that this convention (as it was first called) having never been signed by Li Hung-chang was consequently to be held responsible for the *Fournier*.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 26th August.

OPUM.

Quotations are—
Malva (New) ... \$550 per cwt.
Malva (Old) ... 570 " 14 catties.
Patna (New) ... 3582 per cwt.
Patna (Old) ... 375 to 378 per cwt.
Ranore (New) ... 565 to 572 "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, 3/8;
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8;
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9;
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/9;
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9;
Bank Bills, on demand, 3/8;
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8;
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9;
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/9;

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand, 4/6;
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 4/75;
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/28;
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/28;
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/28;

Private, 30 days' sight, 7/24;

Shares, 30 days' sight, 7/31;

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—117
per cent. premium, or div.Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$550 per share.China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$60 per share, ex div.

China Assurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1374 per
share.Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per
share, ex div.On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 143
per share.Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$85 per
share.China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$340 per share.China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$69
per share, Sales.Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's
Shares—49 percent premium, ex div.Buyers and Macao Steamboat Co.'s
Shares, 100 per cent.Indo-China Navigation Co.'s Shares—
25 percent discount.China and Manchukuo Steamship Company, Limited—
25 per cent discount.Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par,
nominal.Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$84 per
share.Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$145 per
share.China Sino Refining Company, Limited—\$144
per cent. premium, ex div. Buyers.China Sino Refining Company (Debtors)—
nominal.Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80
per share ex div.Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$140 per
share.Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$160 per share.Porak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$100 per share.Selangor Tin Mining Company—\$220 per share,
Sellers.Special Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per
share.Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Company, Li-
mited—\$60 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Register.)

Instruments—1 P. M. Thermometer, 64;

Thermometer—P.M., 67;

Thermometer—P.M., 68;

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